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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

HINTS ON THE CARE OF PEAFOWL.

Peafowl are rather rarely bred in the United States. They are kept principally for ornament, and there probably is not a very large market for them either for this purpose or for food. The birds seem to do well when left almost entirely to their own resources. They should, however, receive a quantity of dry grain for food in addition to what they can pick up. They require also green food, as cabbage, lettuce, young grain, etc. Peafowl are wild and impatient of confinement and really need no more shelter than is afforded by thick shrubbery for the nests of the females, and by trees in which they can roost. They lay 6 to 12 eggs, and the young remain with the female until the following breeding season. If the birds are kept in confined runs, care should be taken that all surroundings are kept very clean and that fresh clean food is furnished daily. Whether they are free or confined, a plentiful supply of fresh water should always be accessible.

DEALERS IN PEAFOWL.

The following list of dealers in peafowl is prepared for the information of correspondents, and inclusion of names in it implies no indorsement as to quality and prices. Names of dealers will be added to the list upon notification to the Biological Survey that they are prepared to deliver the items concerned.

American Game Association, Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.
G. D. Tilley, Darien, Conn.
Mrs. H. L. Hunt, Hillside, Concordia, Kans.
Chiles & Company, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Bloomfield Farms, 1730 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Horne's Zoological Arena, Room 5, Kansas City, Mo.
Edw. L. Bucher, 299 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Otselic Farms, Whitney Point, N. Y.
Baldwin Palmer, Villa Serena, Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.
Dr. C. A. Shore, Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. J. Mackensen, Yardley, Pa.
L. L. Kirkpatrick, Box 273, Bristol, Tenn.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It presents the findings of the research and compares them with the previous studies in the field.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides recommendations for future research. The references list the sources of information used in the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices. These appendices contain additional information that is relevant to the study but is not included in the main text.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables. These figures and tables provide a visual representation of the data and the results of the study.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes. These footnotes provide additional information about the study and the sources of information used in the study.

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Peafowl are rather rarely bred in the United States. They are kept principally for ornament, and there probably is not a very large market for them either for this purpose or for food. The birds seem to do well when left almost entirely to their own resources. They should, however, receive a quantity of dry grain for food in addition to what they can pick up. They require also green food, as cabbage, lettuce, young grain, and the like. Peafowl are wild and impatient of confinement and really need no more shelter than is afforded by thick shrubbery for the nests of the females, and by trees in which they can roost. They lay 6 to 12 eggs, and the young remain with the female until the following breeding season. If the birds are kept in confined runs, care should be taken that all surroundings are kept very clean and that fresh clean food is furnished daily. Whether they are free or confined, a plentiful supply of fresh water should always be accessible.

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Chiles & Company, Mount Sterling, Ky.
Bloomfield Farms, 1730 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.
Horne's Zoological Arena, Room 5, Kansas City, Mo.
J. Thomas, 76 Leigh Ave., Princeton, N. J.
Edw. L. Bucher, 299 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Otselic Farms, Whitney Point, N. Y.
Baldwin Palmer, Villa Serena, Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.
Louis Ruhe, 351 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
Dr. J. A. Shore, Raleigh, N. C.
Wm. J. Mackensen, Yardley, Pa.
L. L. Kirkpatrick, Box 273, Bristol, Tenn.

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BOOKS ON PEA FOWL

10-11-71 2-11-71 11-11-71

BAILEY, L. H.

Cyclopedia of American agriculture, vol. 3. Animals, p. 580,
"peafowl or peacock." 1908.

The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

BEEBE, William

A monograph of the pheasants, vol. 4, pp. 159-200. 1922

H. E. & G. Witherby, 326 High Holborn, London, England.

CRANDALL, Lee S.

Pets, their history and care, pp. 101-104. 1917

Henry Holt & Co., New York, N. Y.

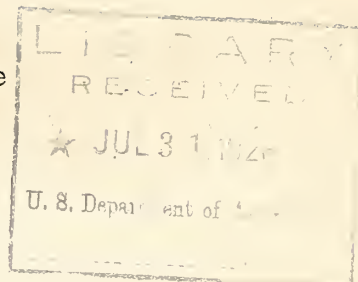
WRIGHT, Lewis

The book of poultry, pp. 527-532. 1891

La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E. C. 4, London, England.

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United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Biological Survey



HINTS ON THE CARE OF PEAFOWL

Peafowl are not commonly bred in the United States. They are kept principally for ornament, and there probably is not a very large market for them either for this purpose or for food. The birds seem to do well when left almost entirely to their own resources. They should, however, receive a quantity of scratch feed or other dry grain in addition to what they can pick up. They require also green food, as cabbage, lettuce, sprouted grain, and the like.

Peafowl are wild and impatient of confinement and need no more shelter than is afforded by thick shrubbery for the nests of the females, and by the trees in which they can roost. Peahens seldom lay during their first year, but do lay one or two eggs their second and third years, gradually increasing the number until their full complement of six to a dozen is reached. The young remain with the female until the following breeding season.

If the birds are kept in confined runs, care should be taken that all surroundings are clean and that good food is furnished daily. Whether they are free or confined, a plentiful supply of fresh water should always be accessible. Young peacocks do not get their long train until the third year.

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G. D. Tilley, Darien, Conn.
F. J. Carmican, Apopka, Fla.
Reil's Seed Company, Sarasota, Fla.
John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.
Chiles & Co., Mount Sterling, Ky.
Kentucky Pheasantry, Lexington, Ky.
Charles F. Denley, Rockville, Md.
F. C. Wilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Horne's Zoological Arena, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. W. F. Pauly, Kahoka, Mo.
J. Thomas, 76 Leigh Avenue, Princeton, N. J.
Twin Brook Game Farm, Middleton, N. J.
Henry Bartels, 72 Cortland Street, New York, N. Y.
Max Geisler Bird Company, 50 Cooper Square, New York, N. Y.
Louis Ruhe Inc., 351 Bowery, New York, N. Y.
Edgemere Game Farm, Troy, Ohio.
Possum Hollow Game Farm, R. D. No. 9, Springfield, Ohio.
Happy Hollow Game Farm, Seaside, Oreg.

Wm. J. Mackensen, Yardley, Pa.
Carolina Game Yards, Greenville, S. C.
A. W. Kirkpatrick & Son, Whitesburg, Tenn.
W. A. Hoyt, White Water, Wis.
G. H. Corsan, Islington, Ontario, Canada.

BOOKS ON PEAFOWL

BAILEY, L. H.

Cyclopedia of American agriculture, vol. 3, Animals, p. 580.

"peafowl or peacock." 1908. The Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

BEEBE, William.

Pheasants, their lives and homes. 2 vols., illus., 1926. Published
under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society by Double-
day, Page, & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

CRANDALL, Lee S.

Pets, their history and care, p. 101-104. 1917. Henry Holt & Co.,
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